Daily Morning Chronicle.

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Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1863.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that from this date until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

November 18, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The eyes of all loyal men just now are solicitously fixed in the direction of East Tennessee. The reasons for our anxiety in that quarter are many. The loss of our forces at Knoxville would be a severe blow to our army, and the reoccupation of that important place by the rebels would in a great degree paralyze the loyal sentiment of that country. The most unheard of atrocities would be perpetrated by the ruthless occupants in the name of military law, while the chances of our again taking possession of so important a military and political section would vanish until the whole Southern establishment tumbled to ruin. Our latest advices from General Burnside are extremely encouraging, and date up to 11 o'clock Sunday morning. At that time, evidently, a furious battle was progressing between the forces of Generals Burnside and Longstreet. The firing was distinctly heard by our outpost (Kentucky side) forces at Cumberland Gap. Burnside has notified the citizens that he will certainly hold Knoxville. In fact, it is telegraphed from Cincinnati that he has orders from General Grant to hold that place at any cost, which is significant of aid from Chattanooga. Our dispatches from Cincinnati, published to day, say that the enemy has withdrawn from the south side of the river. This would seem to indicate a repulse, unless the commander of the rebel forces, despairing of a successful assault, will attempt to gain the Cumberland Gap road, and rest for assistance between Clinton and Knoxville, and change his line of supplies to Northeastern Tennessee. This, however, would be an exceedingly risky manœuvre, and the rebel army, if whipped in that position, would be entirely captured. We still think, as at first, that Longstreet is in the most critical position of the two commanders. It is said that the rebel force is estimated at 36 000. These figures, we imagine, are just 10,000 too large, unless the force sent from Lee's army under Bradley T. Johnson, by way of Abingdon, Virginia, has slipped around through one of the gaps in the southwestern portion of North Carolina and joined the former. The attempt to carry the place by storm will prove to be up hill work, as it is well fortified, besides being naturally very much elevated. Knoxville is on the north side of Holston river, and General Burnside's artillery glistens all along the banks. We regret to state that General Sanders, who was severely wounded at the battle of Campbell's Station, has since died. He was generally regarded as an efficient and brave officer, and was chief of cavalry in Burnside's department, and ranked as captain in the 6th regular cavalry. Our dispatches also inform us that Major General Foster has arrived at Cincinnati, *en route* to Knoxville, having succeeded to the command of the Army of the Ohio. General Foster is an accomplished soldier, and it is gratifying that in such a critical time that department should have fallen into such good hands. He graduated at West Point, fourth in his class, in 1846, and was brevetted second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He was brevetted first lieutenant August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco. At the storming of El Molino del Rey he was wounded, and was brevetted captain September 8, 1847. In 1854 he was promoted full first lieutenant of engineers, and was appointed assistant professor of engineering at West Point. In July, 1860, he was promoted captain, and was captain of engineers under Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. He returned with the garrison to New York, and, upon the fitting out of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, he was made a brigadier general and given a command. It is not too much to say that the success of that expedition owed much to this distinguished general and the lamented Reno, both of whom have been many times spoken of in the most glowing terms by the gallant and patriotic Burnside.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* has met a gentleman from Selma, Alabama, who tells some hard stories about the interior of the Southern Confederacy. In May, 1863, he was im-

AN APPROACHING PHASE OF THE MEXICAN INVASION.

The recent European advices indicate that the Archduke Maximilian, in the face of all his solemn protestations that he would await the decision of the whole Mexican people upon the question of a republic or an empire, and upon the choice of himself as Emperor, has virtually accepted the proffered crown, and is preparing to enter upon the new office. The Archduke has hitherto borne a good character for discretion, good sense, and honorable principle, and it is not easy to reconcile his present conduct with his past reputation. The only conceivable solution is that in his interview with the Mexican delegation he followed his own natural impulses and refused to obtrude himself upon the Mexicans as their ruler until he was satisfied that it was their wish; that he did this without consultation with the Emperor of the French, and that the latter, under the pressure of circumstances, has required or induced him to recede from his position and to accept the Mexican crown on the very slender basis on which it had been offered to him. If this be the state of the matter it involves considerations of great moment to the United States.

The question first arises, why is Louis Napoleon so solicitous that the Archduke Maximilian should enter upon his imperial *regimé* so suddenly and without an appeal to the Mexican people? Doubtless a partial answer to this question is to be found in the unsatisfactory position of French intervention in Mexico. That the French have gained important successes there is not to be denied. They have command of the seaports. They have possessed themselves of the two most important cities—Vera Cruz and Mexico. They have, as a natural sequence of these possessions, collected the revenues and applied them to their own interests in the occupancy of the republic. But all this has occurred only within their military lines. Not the first symptom has yet appeared of their having produced any homogeneousness between the Mexican people and themselves. The Emperor of the French is not likely to be blind to this state of things, and he no doubt comprehends that the positive, substantial conquest and subjugation of Mexico may prove a difficult, certainly will be a very protracted, work, and he is consequently anxious to dispose of the matter by a side issue, if possible. It will be easier to support Maximilian as Emperor by force in the City of Mexico, than to bring the Republic of Mexico to any such degree of subjugation as was implied in the demand first made by the Austrian Archduke as the condition of his acceptance. Moreover, Maximilian once installed, the new dynasty established, the Mexicans may deem it prudent temporarily to submit to it, and thus afford the Emperor of the French an opportunity of retiring and leaving the Emperor Maximilian to carve out his own future.

We are strongly inclined to the belief, however, that, assuming that the change in Maximilian's

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* recently held the following language:

"What most forcibly strikes us, in the meanwhile, in the midst of this turmoil of party agitation, is the almost unanimous disgust which seems to prevail among the wealthy and cultivated classes, (irrespective of the Democratic or Republican tendencies) of the popular institutions under which they are living, and especially of the principles of universal suffrage. * * * The Americans, I may say most conscientiously, are sick of mob rule. They begin to fight against an order of things which scared the most worthy citizens from public life, and gave the management of State offices into the hands of the populace, and of the unprincipled demagogues who ministered to the vilest passions. I found the same feeling equally wide-spread in the East and in the West. The well to do people, the men of cultivation and character, the inextinguishable *aristocracy* of the country long for an opportunity to fill up the place they are entitled to in community, a place from which their own remissness and pusillanimity, no less than the brutal and senseless principle of absolute equality, had hurled them."

Anything more palpably and atrociously untrue than the above could scarcely have been penned. The writer dates his letter from Cincinnati, and the *Daily Gazette* of that city lifts the certain from the correspondent's motives for penning such a communication. He had associated himself entirely with the Democratic leaders, whose sentiments he had adopted, and as they were smarting under a "heavy blow and sad discouragement," and were grumbling at institutions that had ceased to serve their purpose, he adopted their merely political discontent for the deeper sentiment of the American people. Probably, too, he fell into the error, common to foreigners, of supposing that what one party says in disparagement of another is the real sentiment of the people resorting to it, whereas we know that a very large percentage of such denunciation is resorted to simply for party purposes. We do not think it quite creditable to us as a people that this fact has to be admitted. But the fact is there and is a part of our system of carrying on political warfare. When foreigners see a party accusing their opponents of being the willing slaves of a military despotism, with all kindred enormities, they naturally take the cue and infer that devotion to republican principles is dying out. But the fact is not so. Indeed, it is just the reverse. Never, in the palmiest days of the Republic was there a deeper or more fervent attachment, to the free States, to first principles than there is to-day; and it is this that nerves our armies for such persistent fight, and prompts our people to furnish men and money for this war. No one who looks candidly at the position of the immense majority of the people in this struggle can doubt the sincerity or fervor of their devotion to the principles which underlie our system of Government.

OFFICERS EXAMINED FOR NEGRO REGIMENTS.—It is to be regretted that a less exacting examination of candidates for commissions in negro regiments prevails in Cincinnati, and in Tennessee and Louisiana, than in Washington. Some of the first appointees in the Southwest returned here have been rejected. There is danger that the experiment of making soldiers of slaves from the cotton and sugar estates in

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER EN ROUTE FOR KNOXVILLE.

THE NEWS FROM BURNSIDE ENCOURAGING.

Probably a Great Battle at Knoxville.

THE FIRING HEARD AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

General Burnside Notifies the People that He will Certainly Hold Knoxville.

THE ENEMY RETIRE FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

The Federal General Sanders Dead.

COLONEL WOLFORD WOUNDED.

General Burnside will Hold Out till the Last, under Orders from General Grant.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Major General Foster has arrived here and will leave for Knoxville to day.

Official advices from East Tennessee, up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, are encouraging. At that time firing at Knoxville was heard by our extreme outposts from Cumberland Gap.

Adjutant Stanley, of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, arrived from Cumberland Gap yesterday and brings hopeful news of the situation. Burnside is still holding out, and has notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The rebel force is estimated at 36 000 Knoxville is not closely invested. The enemy has withdrawn from the south side of the river, and we forage there.

The artillery fighting of the 19th and 20th instants was very severe. The enemy sustained a heavy loss. Brigadier General Sanders, wounded at Campbell's Ford a few days since, has died. Col. Wolford is slightly wounded.

The *Commercial* says the withdrawal of the enemy from the south side of Knoxville is significant of a decisive repulse. Burnside is holding Knoxville under instructions from Grant, and it is not to be supposed that the forces under Hooker, Thomas, and Sherman were wasting time during the momentous days.

We are in hourly expectation of exciting intelligence of the most important character.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

HE GOES FOR A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

COMPLAINS OF HIS ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Inquires what Devotion He Owes to Rebel Authorities.

NEW YORK, November 23.—John Minor Botts' letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, under date of October 15, has been received from the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Botts denies the charge that he, in an interview with an Indiana major, proclaimed himself a Union man, without any "ifs" or "buts." He had no such interview, and used no such language. He denies having said he wished the Federal generals knew half that he knew of the rebels and their resources and intentions. He is not in the confidence of the Government or the commanders of its forces, and therefore of their intentions, and is profoundly ignorant of their resources. In reply to the charge of the *Examiner*, that he abhorred the Government but loved its money, he says: "Whatever I may think of the Government, yet I never felt myself entirely at liberty in this land of freedom to say half as much against its administration as I have read in your own editorial columns; but, if I have never made professions of devotion to the Government, I have never ceased to feel a warm interest in the welfare of the people of Virginia with whose prosperity and freedom my own are entirely identified. I will take occasion to say here that I said to General Meade, and have said to all, that my earnest prayer is that this revolution may result in whatever may contribute most to the permanent peace and happiness, prosperity and freedom of the people of Virginia. These are the blessings of a good government. This is what I suppose is desired and aimed at by all, unless the selfish politicians and the corrupt speculators in and out of the army may constitute an exception. They care not what sort of government they live under, provided they fill the high places and have their pockets well lined. We may differ possibly, and, perhaps, honestly, as to the best means of attaining these desirable ends. If it is by the success of the revolution, then I pray God the revolution may succeed; but if by a restoration of the Union, then I hope the Union may be restored. What I want is a Government that has the will and power to protect my person and my property against all abuses, and that I would prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war, is beyond all question, and I would be a madman or a fool if I did not, and a knave and hypocrite if I were to pretend otherwise." Mr. Botts denies having done anything of which the Confederate Government can complain, unless it be that he has not become Democratized, and made no concessions to Democracy; on the other hand, he complains, first, that the power of the legislative branch of the Government has been especially directed against him; second, that the power of the executive branch of the Government has been exercised against him when under this detestable, unwritten, and unknown code, called martial law, upon no charge preferred which they dared to present before the Court of Inquiry, they had him arrested in bed, hurried to a filthy negro jail, where he was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, when, with all the vigilance, and care, and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to hinge a charge; and now comes a second arrest, without a charge, whilst the army itself has been turned loose upon him to destroy his property, by design and by orders of officers in high command; and, but for a guard from the headquarters of General Lee, none can tell to what condition he would have been reduced. Mr. Botts says: "Have I, then, Mr. Editor, had much reason for attachment or devotion?"

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The steamer Mary A. Boardman, Captain Morton, arrived in Hampton Roads, yesterday P. M., *en route* for Washington. Also arrived, United States gunboat Nansemond, from off Wilmington, with the following officers of the steamer Ella, which was captured on the 11th instant:

J. S. Perkins, purser; J. T. Torrent, second mate; James Hornsley, chief mate; Joseph Smith, third mate; S. M. Boardman, chief engineer; A. T. Muir, second engineer; C. W. Dormant, third engineer.

John McConnell, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, died suddenly this morning at Old Point. He had been in usual health, and dropped down in his room while dressing, and died instantly, at 6 o'clock this A. M.

The steamer Swan arrived this afternoon from Baltimore with one hundred and twenty five Confederate prisoners, all surgeons. They will be immediately sent to City Point for exchange.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—The transport Delaware arrived this morning from Port Royal on the 20th and Stono bar on the same day.

On the following day she discovered a steamer going across her bows, steaming northwest. She was soon made out to be a blockade runner. Chase was immediately given, and the steamer Fulton coming up joined in the chase, and in a few hours the vessel hove to and surrendered. She proved to be the rebel steamer Banshee, from Nassau for Wilmington, with a cargo of great value. She was placed in charge of Mr. Walker, first officer of the Fulton, and sent to New York.

Sale of U. S. Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $577,600 of five-twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds in large amounts are delayed by the heavy orders on the 1st instant. The

FROM CHARLESTON.

NINETEEN SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY.

THE REBELS INCREASING THEIR FIRE.

The Sea Wall of Sumter Entirely Destroyed.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BANSHEE.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 20th instant, arrived here this afternoon. She has the rebel blockade runner Banshee in tow, having captured the latter after a long chase, and firing many shots at her. The Baltimore dispatch wrongly implies that her capture was participated in by the Delaware. The Banshee is an iron side wheel vessel of three hundred tons, a fine model, and only one year old. Her cargo consists of coffee, tobacco, dry-goods, rope, &c.

A letter from Morris Island, dated the 19th instant, says, nineteen shells were fired into Charleston on the 17th, falling into the most populous portions of the city. On Sunday night a very heavy fire was poured into our batteries from the rebel works.

There is nothing new in the fleet.

By the Fulton it is ascertained that the sea wall of Sumter has been entirely destroyed. The rebels were building a bomb proof on the ruins.

The bombardment still continues.

Edwin Forrest in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Edwin Forrest commenced his engagement at the Chestnut Street Theatre to-night, with the largest house of the season.

Southern News.

REBEL BARBARITY—A HINT TO MURDER UNION PRISONERS.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, November 10.]

It is now pretty well understood that the cartel has been dropped, and no more prisoners are to be exchanged during the war. "The fact is suggestive," says the Richmond *Whig*. "Our soldiers will remember that capture means imprisonment till the close of the war—perhaps for life. They will remember, also, that Yankee prisoners have to be fed, and that every one sent to Richmond shortens their rations and increases the price of food purchased by their wives and children. We are bound by every obligation of humanity to treat our prisoners well, and the Government will continue to feed them with the best it can afford, even when the price of provisions becomes so enormous that the wives and children of the soldiers will have to be supported by public charity. But what soldier will like to see his own flesh and blood turned into paupers for the sake of pampering Yankees? The more Yankees sent to Richmond, the sooner will our women and children be compelled to beg their daily bread. We do not blame the Yankee Government for its course; everything is fair in war. But we repeat, the fact that no more prisoners are to be exchanged is very suggestive, especially to Southern soldiers, who do not like long years of confinement, and who have families not accustomed to the pangs of hunger or hardships, and ignominy of the poor-house."

SUGGESTED ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, November 10.]

In view of the fact that the enemy outnumbers us at Chattanooga, and holds positions that cannot be taken from him without losses heavier than we are able to bear, our cotemporary, the Savannah *Republican*, urges the heavy reinforcement of Lee in Northern Virginia, for an advance upon the Federal capital. The *Republican* thinks that, with twenty or thirty thousand men added to his present force, he could readily sweep Meade from the face of the earth, and take possession of the Federal capital. Even should he seriously threaten it the movement would cause a scattering among the forces of Grant, for they are nearest to the point of danger, and would be the first to be sent to the rescue. Thus, if we failed to get Washington, we should at least procure the evacuation of Chattanooga, and bring about a restoration of our army in Tennessee to its original advantageous position, if, indeed, it did not enable us to recover the whole of Tennessee, and make a demonstration on Kentucky besides.

We coincide in the opinion of our cotemporary, that if unable to drive the enemy away, we can at least give him motives that will compel him to depart for his own safety, with the order for every regiment that can be safely spared from every division of the army, to be hurried forward to General Lee, and thus enable him before winter sets in to advance upon Washington. But is it certain that we are unable to "drive the enemy," before we resort to demonstrations elsewhere to force him from his position? The destruction of Grant's army, or the possession of the Federal capital, might either result in the return of peace. Whichever of these endeavors may, in the good judgment of the military councils of Richmond, be the most practicable, should be speedily begun.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Richmond Whig, November 16.]

The official report of the engagement at Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 26th ult., shows that it was a very gallant affair on the part of our men. Lieutenant Colonel Bryson, of the 25th North Carolina troops, with a detachment of eighty men, crossed the French Broad, and was joined that night by twenty militia, under Major Haywood. Proceeding on the march, and arriving at the enemy's outpost at daylight, he was found in line of battle, having already discovered the plan. Although numbering about four hundred, the Yankees were charged and driven from the field. They came up the second time with the same result. A third time they reinforced, perceiving which, Colonel Bryson gave the order to fall back, which was done in good order. In a hand to hand encounter Sergeant Collins rushed forward and sacrificed his life to save Colonel Bryson's. The Yankees again occupied Warm Springs last week, but were driven back by Captain Boone on Monday night.

DAVIS AND PEMBERTON.

The last number of the Brandon *Republican* says:

During President Davis' visit to Brandon, we had the pleasure of meeting him at the residence of our fellow townsman, Gen. Patrick Henry, and in a conversation with Maj. Maxey, concerning the fall of Vicksburg, we heard him say: "My confidence in Gen. Pemberton has not abated in the least—he is one of the most gallant and skilful generals in the service. Vicksburg was not surrendered because of the want of provisions and ammunition, but because the men were exhausted."

The War in Mexico.

ENGLISH NOTICE OF THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.

[From the London Gazette, October 27.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 27, 1863.

It is hereby notified that Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from her Majesty's Vice Consul at Vera Cruz a notification addressed to him by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Gulf of

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met as usual last evening at 7 o'clock. The roll was called and the following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. Brown, Clephane, Gordon, [illegible] Lloyd, Lewis, Plant, Pepper, Sargent, Turton, Utermehle, and the President, (J. H. Semmes.)

in relation to hacks, reported it back, and asked that it be printed and made the special order of next Monday.

BILLS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A bill authorizing the grading and graveling of H street south, between Ninth and Tenth streets west. Passed.

An act to increase the salary of the Inspector and Tapper of Water Mains. Passed.

An act for cleaning and repairing two branch sewers in the Second ward.

It was moved to refer it to the Committee on Improvements.

Upon this question the yeas and nays were taken—yeas, 1; nays, 13. Not agreed to.

Read a third time and passed.

An act for the relief of W. R. Porter. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

An act making an appropriation to lay a new gutter on I street, from Eleventh street to Vermont avenue.

Mr. Kelley introduced an act to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps 50 per cent.

It was amended by making it fees instead of salaries.

The bill as amended, was adopted.

Mr. N. D. Larner introduced a resolution requiring the Water Registrar to furnish the Board with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the water fund up to this time. The resolution was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Shepherd, the Board adjourned at twenty minutes of 9 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Leah, the Forsaken."

To-night, Mr. Augustine Daly's great emotional drama of "Leah, the Forsaken," will be produced, with Miss Lucille Western in the character of the Jewish maiden. Manager Grover has used every means within his reach to place this great fruit of American genius before the public in a manner every way in keeping with that gentleman's usual liberality in such matters. Large sums of money and a great amount of labor have been expended in the preparation of new scenery, music, machinery, properties, costumes, &c. In fact, everything has been done to render the play a complete success in every particular. Mr. Daly, the author, is in the city, and has directed the rehearsals, which will very greatly augment the prospect of its success. A great crowd may be expected at Grover's to night to witness the initial performance of the great dramatic success of the present century, for such it has been pronounced by the press and public of this country and Europe without one dissenting voice.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E—"Pocahontas," "Norma."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Harold Hawk," "The Syren," "Sylphs of the Swanee River," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"Don Juan," Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

"THE NEW YORK EXCELSIOR STEAM CRACKER" BAKERY.—The enterprise which introduced this establishment to our people has met with the success it deserved. We yesterday gratified a curiosity we have for some time entertained to examine the processes which so rapidly convert the raw flour into light and wholesome crackers. Our description of what we saw will be as brief as possible on account of our limited space, though we might readily furnish a column of entertaining matter concerning it. First, there is the trough in which the flour is mixed with all the necessary ingredients in quantities according to the quality of crackers required. The dough is then transferred to a machine, with two heavy rollers, employed to prepare the sheets for the cutting machine, constructed on the rotary principle, which cuts the dough into crackers of any size, turning them out with great rapidity. The scraps or margins of the sheets impressed, as they are cut off, are quickly gathered and deposited in the second machine named, to again undergo the process just described. After this the numerous ovens, all of the most improved description, soon complete the work assigned them. The flour used in this establishment—and it is capable of consuming one hundred barrels per day—generally comes through Mr. John Farrell, from the Telegraph Mills, Baltimore. It is purchased in large quantities, so that any sudden rise of a few cents does not concern purchasers who, ever since the bakery has been in operation—some six months—have obtained their crackers on the same terms. The cracker meal sold at this establishment is in great demand. It is put up in barrels or bags, as the buyer may desire and the average weekly sale by weight, is about [illegible] We make a special note of this item, for it is an interesting one, cracker meal now being regarded as an indispensable article in elaborate cookery. And here we will speak of a cracker for which this extensive bakery is acquiring a great reputation. It is called the hygienic cracker, on account of the impunity with which invalids may eat it. It is very palatable, and is guaranteed to keep for years as fresh as it comes from the bakery. Large orders for it for army hospital use are daily received. The bakery we have been describing is owned by an enterprising company in New York, who have lately leased a lot adjoining the present establishment, 386 Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, to which they design removing their pie and cake bakery, so that when united the establishment will cover over half an acre of ground. The agent of the company in this city is Mr. Wm. Tanris, who seems indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. In the same building we noticed a machine for chopping apples and meat, preparatory to being turned into mince pies, which, as soon as made, are sent to the pie bakery, doing work day and night, at 391 Seventh street. In the chopping department about thirty barrels of apples and five hundred pounds of meat are daily disposed of. The salesroom or store of the bakery will soon be handsomely fitted up, and every other department thoroughly renovated. The enlargement spoken of will be perfected during the winter. Four elegant wagons and a fine stock of horses are now employed in filling orders. We confess to having passed a very agreeable half hour at "The New York Steam Cracker Bakery," and return our acknowledgments to Mr. Tanris for the information imparted and the courtesy extended to us.

OPENING OF A COLORED FREE SCHOOL.—According to announcement the Freedman's Relief Association of this city opened the first colored free school yesterday morning in a small one-story building known as the Brick Chapel, situated on South E street, (Island,) between Ninth and Tenth streets. On paying a visit to the school we found collected there some twenty-five or thirty children of both sexes, and of ages ranging from six to ten years. Miss Ellen Fletcher, the present female principal of the school, was engaged in classifying the scholars according to their respective attainments in orthography and reading. As yet the school is in its incipiency, and some days must elapse before we can speak definitely of the success of the movement. They were bright-looking scholars neat and cleanly in appearance, and, by the attention paid to the instructions given them, exhibited an interest and aptness auguring the most beneficial results in the future.

Through the kindness of the lady principal several of the scholars read some verses in scripture for us, and we are proud to admit that they acquitted themselves with the greatest credit. A number of the scholars have before attended colored schools of this section in this city, but the majority of them are yet to make their first acquaintance with the primary branches of education.

Thus the initial work of educating the children of the colored people has been commenced. As weeks and months roll on, the number of scholars will, doubtless, be augmented to scores, and even hundreds. "Brick Chapel" stands alone to day; but in the years that are to come, other chapels and other school-houses will be dedicated to the education of these colored young. The corner of the curtain that hides the crowded events that are to characterize the history of the colored race of our hemisphere has already been lifted, and here in Washington city the colored people

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TABLE.—A correspondent and writer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

ARMY PRINTING.—The first introduction of the printing press in the army was by Captain H. Neff, 10th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers—three months (subsequently 93th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers —three years,) April 16, 1861. This press printed a little paper called the *National Guard*. The press continued to follow this regiment through all its marches and trials, up to August, 1862, when, on General Pope's retreat, for want of transportation, it was destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. In October following we hear of a press in one of the Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac. A weekly paper, published by them, fell into our hands; further than this we have no record. When the army of the Potomac moved on to Manassas Captain Irwin had a press in operation at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The press, the type, etc., was buried on the Peninsula in the seven days' retreat. The first introduction of the press in the hospitals was in October, 1862, although the publication of a paper did not begin until February 14, following. The press is now in operation in Carver hospital, as well as many others. Printing is also carried on in the navy to a considerable extent of late. On the flag-ship Minnesota, at Fortress Monroe, the United States bark Hannibal, off Charleston, and probably others to us unknown. The 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, at Yorktown, published a paper called *The Cavalier*. This paper has been in operation over a year.—*Historical Magazine.*

A COPPERHEAD AND A CRUTCH.—At one of the fashionable hotels in New York there boarded last week a weak and nasty Copperhead—one of the New England (and so worst) kind—and a chivalric, spirited major general of the army minus a leg, and hobbling about on his crutch. Fired by natural folly and a luxurious dinner, the former insulted the latter, as he was passing through the halls, with loud and coarse denunciations of the war and all who fought on the loyal side in it. The cripple turned and faced the coward, demanding apology and retraction. They were denied. The man of crutch and soul then asked the name of the Copperhead traducer of his country and her patriots. With natural instinct a wrong one was given. Other words followed; another insult was added by the Copperhead; whereupon the hero of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won" by breaking it over the head of this degenerate son of Adam and of Amherst. The latter then sneaked off with at least one new idea in his head; and the next crippled soldier of the army he insults won't be Dan Sickles.—*Springfield Republican.*

A PROPHECY IN JEST.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1821, (Vol. II,) entitled "Specimens of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D. 4796," is curious: "The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,400,000 picked troops. General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1,120 balls, each weighing five hundred weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in a space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen states that "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in forty years these, to him, wild fancies, would be almost realized.

OLD BOURBON.—The Louisville *Journal* says the recent military orders prohibiting the sale of corn to distillers is very likely to make whiskey high. Indeed, there is an excitement in the market already, and the more the article runs down the more the price is likely to run up. Kentucky must have her Bourbon, and if the artillery and cavalry horses need all her corn, the holders of whiskey will be fortunate if they have large stocks. A number of distillers use large quantities of corn. S. T. Suit, of the Salt River distilleries, loses an amount sufficient to have made seven thousand barrels of whiskey.

RUMORED RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—It is rumored that a dreadful accident happened on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad last Saturday, near Crestline, involving a fearful loss of life. We have been unable to obtain the particulars, but it is stated that a passenger train going West ran into a freight train on account of a switch being left open, and that five or six passengers were killed.

THE English papers state that the drain on the farming population of Ireland is giving serious alarm to the landlords of that country. At a recent agricultural dinner, the Marquis of Waterford declared that, if the emigration continued at the rate at which it had lately progressed, there would be no laborers to till the soil, and Ireland would become a mere sheepwalk.

THE high prices ruling in the United States contrast strongly with those which content the London dealers. Good stout Brussels carpets are sold in London at 62½ cents per yard, and velvet carpets at 74 cents per yard. A "Prince of Wales" couch costs $17 50; a prince's easy chair, $7 50, and full sized iron bedsteads, $ 62½.

THE toll house of the Lansingburg and Troy plank road at Troy, N. Y., was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and, to secure the insignificant sum of $60, an attempt was made to murder the occupants of the house, Daniel Gooway, gate-keeper, his wife and aged mother. All of them were horribly beaten by the inhuman wretches. One of the burglars has been arrested.

A YOUNG servant girl of South Boston became enamored of a youth of nineteen, a son of the family in which she lived. The boy was sent away by his parents and the girl given an order of dismissal from the house. She went up stairs to her room, and, taking a large dose of arsenic, died the same day, in spite of all efforts to save her.

WITH the $300 offered by the New York Board of Supervisors, the bounties for recruits in that city amount to $765 for all who have seen service, and $669 for new volunteers. Brigadier General Hayes, the new assistant provost marshal general, is now at Albany, consulting with the Governor in relation to the matter of raising the bounties.

THE first instance in the Union army of a commissioned officer being reduced to the ranks is the case of First Lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, 71st Ohio regiment, found guilty of forging an order detailing him to go from Louisiana to Cincinnati to arrest deserters. He absented himself seven months under this forged order.

A GIRL from Maine, seventeen years old, seven feet three inches high, and weighing two hundred pounds has engaged herself to Barnum for exhibition at $5 per day and expenses. The length of the hand from the tip of the finger to the wrist bone is thirteen inches.

COAL is $2 50 per ton at Wilkesbarre. The high price at points of consumption is caused by the monopoly of transportation companies, who will not allow miners to ship coal over their roads at fair prices, and consequently maintain the control of the trade.

THE number of books printed since the invention of the art in 1440 to the end of the year 1822 was estimated by Peignot at 3,681,960; and counting an average of three volumes to each book, and 300 copies to each edition, the aggregate of printed volumes was estimated by him to be 3,313,764,000.

IN the year 700 the Lord's prayer commenced, "Uro Fader thic are in heofnas;" in 900, "Tu ure fader the hiefum;" in 1100, "Fader thou art in heaven blisse;" in 1300, "Ure Fader in heaven;" 1400, "Fader our in heaven," and in 1537, "Our father who art in heaven."

IT is estimated that less than 50,000 bales of cotton will be raised in the entire South this year. Not less than 1,800,000 field negroes are penned in Georgia and Alabama, driven from the outer slave States.

A YOUNG man, very much given up to pleasures, standing by St. Ambrose and seeing his excellent death, turned to other young men by him, and said, "Oh! that I might live with you and die with him."

THE Saratoga hotels will be large enough next season to accommodate any number of visitors. The United States and Congress Hall are each to have new wings, the former with twenty-three, and both with a large number of sleeping rooms additional.

A PICKPOCKET, the other day, was caught in the act of pulling a gentleman's watch from his pocket, when he offered the ingenious excuse that he wanted to see the hour, and intended to take out his own time-keeper.

WHEN the Russian sailors get on a spree in New York and are hauled up before the police court, nobody can understand their names, so they label them Russian No. 1, No. 2, and so on.

FORMERLY women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of bed furniture, and till their wedding they were called spinsters, which continues to this day in all legal proceedings.

THE Southern chivalry used to boast of the many sweet women they had. But our Union soldiers at the South all declare they are now very bitter.

COVINGTON, Ky., is doing an extensive trade in tobacco. During the month of October, 323 055 lbs. was weighed at that place. The tax on this at 15 cents per pound yields the Government $48 458 25.

IT has just been discovered that a man is in the Maryland State prison whose term expired twelve years ago. He has served nineteen years on a sentence of a little less than seven years.

JEFFERSON COUNTY has been annexed to West Virginia by an act of the Legislature of that State, now in session at Wheeling.

TWO soldiers were shot at Chattanooga on the 13th instant, for desertion. Several others, condemned for the same offence, were pardoned.

A DASHING young daughter of a well known citizen of Montreal recently eloped with an actor in the Theatre Royal at that place.

WITH faint hands we hold the drained cup of joy, which, when empty, weighs heaviest.

THE people of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, are discussing the question of lighting the city with gas.

IT is said that the mineral resources of Arizona are as rich in gold as California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued at the date of September 17th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot D in Block 3; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot D in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C, and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77; Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131, and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem suitable, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina. no 12-thid31

THE SUPREME COURT of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District, to all whom it may concern, greeting:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 2d day of October, 1863, the schooner Alma, her tackle, &c. and cargo, were captured by the United States gunboat Seneca, and brought into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, as lawful prize, for reasons in the libel set forth; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall in the city of Washington on the second Monday of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and intervene for their interests.

November 20, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
no21-td14

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1863.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the following joint resolution of the City Councils, I do hereby request my fellow citizens to abstain from secular employment, and, assembling in their respective places of worship, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, unite with reverent love in grateful expression to Almighty God.

RICHARD WALLACH,
no22-1t&4td (Intel, Star, Rep, Con Union.) Mayor.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL (COUNCIL—31.)

JOINT RESOLUTION APPOINTING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Whereas, It is becoming in a Christian people to return thanks to the Giver of all good for the manifold blessings He vouchsafes them as a community; and whereas, his Excellency, the President of the United States, has set apart Thursday, the 26th instant, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That his Honor, the Mayor, be, and he is hereby, requested to issue his proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, the 26th instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the mercies of the past year, and of prayer for a restoration of peace and fraternal feelings throughout the Union, inviting all citizens to abstain from their usual secular employments and to unite in a proper observance of that day.

ASBURY LLOYD,
President of the Board of Common Council.
JOHN H. SEMMES,
no23-1t&4td President of the Board of Aldermen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NOV'R 19, 1863.

By virtue of an act of the City Councils, and in accordance therewith, I shall offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, in front of the City Hall, at the hour of 12 M., the exclusive right and privilege of using the several Corporation Scales until the first day of July, 1864, for the purpose of weighing hay, straw, fodder, oats in the straw, and live stock, situated at the following places:

No. 1. K street north, at its intersection with Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street west.
No. 2. Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets west.
No. 3. In front of the Northern Market, at intersection of New York avenue and K street north.
No. 4. Corner of Maryland avenue and Third street east.
No. 5. In front of Anacostia Engine house.

The following is the tariff of rates which the purchasers are entitled to receive: For every load of hay, straw, fodder, oats in the straw, weighing one thousand pounds or less, 25 cents; over one thousand pounds, 50 cents; and for each and every bundle, bale, or package of the same, 10 cents; for weighing live stock, two cents for every hundred pounds.

Parties purchasing will be required to comply with all the provisions of the act approved 21st February, 1863, entitled "An act to establish public hay scales, and for other purposes."

RICHARD WALLACH,
no20-1d Mayor.

EVANS' TENT HEATER.

AN ARMY TENT STOVE, MADE OF CAST IRON, IN THREE SECTIONS—WHEN PACKED, OCCUPIES THE SPACE, 6x10 INCHES.

WEIGHS ONLY TWENTY POUNDS.

Major General Burnside says: "Its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete." See letter below, with endorsement of Inspector General Marcy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 9, 1863.

JAMES W. EVANS, ESQ., New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, and also of the box containing the "Tent Stove," addressed to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside. The General desires me to express his thanks for the stove, and to say that he considers it a perfect success, its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete, as it is sufficiently large to warm an ordinary sized tent, and is very easily transported. Will you please send four (4) of the same size to the following address: "Capt. O. G. Hutton, Burnside's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington," (to be called for.)

D. R. LARNED, Private Sec'y for
MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1863.

As the stove mentioned in this letter is highly recommended by Gen. Burnside, I think it would add to the comfort of the troops in our army if Sutlers were permitted to keep and sell them in the field.

R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
no15-d&82w 221 Pennsylvania avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.—Constantly on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First street and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Breeman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North river Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster, for sale low for cash.

oc12-1y NICHOLAS ACKER.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK, COLORED, AND SCARLET CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS;
Black, Frosted Beaver, Plush, and Water-proof Cloakings, Cloths;
French Merinos, Reps, and Ottomans in all colors;
Plain, Plaid, and Striped Valencias;
White, Red, and Blue Flannels, in all qualities;
Sack and Shirting Flannels;
Cassimeres and Satinets;
White and Colored Blankets;
Long and Square Shawls;
Black Silks;
Mourning Goods, in great variety;
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
Hosiery, Gauntlets, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

M. TAYLOR & CO.,
no 8-3&dlmo No. 43 Centre Market space.

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags,
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.

JAMES E. BROWN,
oc21-3m 708 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers, by sending an order with number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $4 per pair for Buck Gauntlets, and $3 for Lamb-lined do. Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets at 90 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and Drawers, constantly on hand and made to order.

HEALEY & CO.,
S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets,
no5-3m Philadelphia.

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-half and Sixth street.

Old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.
Choice Goshen Butter.
English and Underwood's American Pickles.
Complete assortment of Segars and Tobacco.
Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.
The finest brands of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.
Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whisky.
Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.
With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutler's Goods.
The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.
ap15-tf

McGILL & WITHEROW,
STEAM PRESS PRINTERS,
CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets,
one square north of Penn. avenue,
my9-4mif WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY POLKINHORN, Steam Power Press BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, Nos. 375 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer. fy17-1y

NO. 237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Store is at 237 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's. fe22-tf

BILLS OF FARE for Hotels, as well as all other kinds of printing, done with expedition at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

452 SEVENTH STREET. 452

PAPERHANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

FALL STYLES.

L. J. ROTHROCK,
452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office,

Has in store a large stock of the most fashionable descriptions of decorative and plainer styles of Paperhangings, Window Shades, Gilt Cornice, &c. Also a large and very select stock of Picture Frames, Card de Visite Frames, Picture Cord, Tassels, Nails, &c.

All work executed promptly in the best manner.

Come and see at 452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office. se10-4tawiw

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grew.

Cash does the business.

"A thing of joy is always beautiful."

That is the reason why our new style of

FALL AND WINTER COATS

please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

Suits made to order. Call and see samples.

J. H. SMITH,
oc10-1y 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.

There's no use of talking.

The goods must be sold.

Constantly receiving from our Manufactory.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of every description.

Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 311 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & BEALL.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Invite your attention to their large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, at prices that defy competition.

Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."

J. BRUCE & CO.,
oc10-1y 461 Seventh street.

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS!"

"Old men for counsel, young men for war."

You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

SMITH & CO.,
oc10-1y Cor. Penn. ave. and Twelfth street.

W. H. HARROVER,

MANUFACTURER OF
STOVES, RANGES,
And Dealer in all kinds of
TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Camp Equipments, &c.,
532 Seventh street, 532
Five doors north Pennsylvania avenue,
no10-1f Washington, D. C.

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION!

The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses, unless called for before the day of sale:

3 ovens, 3 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. C. Burch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 24, 1862, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. D. Dean.

1 Box marked Colonel G. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

492 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1861, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Knapp.

W. A. H. BLANCH, Agent,
no5-21l Office, 546 Pennsylvania avenue.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Deposition, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ZACH. B. BROOKE,
no3-tf Commissioner of Deeds.

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.

MADAME ROSS,

Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 333 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. oc7-1m

RILEY A. SHINN,

(Successor to Amy & Shinn,)
Manufacturer of
PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS;
Bottler of the choicest Domestic
ALE AND PORTER;
Wholesale dealer in
CLARIFIED CIDER;
Agent for Massey, Collins & Co.'s
PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE,
And J. A. P. Baltz's
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER,

And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.

Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.

Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,
"Union Bottling Depot,"
fa7-eoly Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Donnelly, late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863.

ANNIE DONNELLY,
no17-lu3w* Administratrix.

JAMES L. CRAMER vs. BENJAMIN F. SLOCUMB.—No. 1775—In Chancery. November session, 1863.—*Ordered*, November 7, 1863, that the sale made and reported by Thomas Scrivener, Jr., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin F. Slocumb, the said defendant, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Morning Chronicle, a newspaper printed in the city of Washington, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $449 13.

By order of the Court.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.
A true copy—
no10-lu3w By R. J. MEIGS, Jr., D. C.

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

No. 260 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Office Hours—Till 10 o'clock a. m., and after 4 o'clock p. m.
ly3-6m

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

For *Thirty Years* has received the Favorable Recommendation of the public, and been used and prescribed by the

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND AS THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN

For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.

For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
For sale by all druggists. no5-1yd

GRAVEL ROOFS.

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Successors to J. F. WALKER & SON,)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AND
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMP BLACK, ROOFING MATERIALS,
AND
WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT, CEMENT, AND GRAVEL
ROOFS.

OFFICE—No. 141 Twenty-second street west.
WORKS—Foot of Twenty-second street west, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Washington; and Thirtieth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.

T. F. WILSON, Jr., Secretary.
jy22-d&5dm G. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. TOWNSEND continues (after four o'clock p. m.) to give lessons in the art of SINGING, and playing the PIANO FORTE and ORGAN. Apply at No. 420 F street, near Fourteenth street, or address through the Post Office. se5-2m

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.—Mr. JOHN F. SPANIER desires to inform the Public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either in classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 452 G street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residence of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine." [illegible]

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, 443 Ninth street.
Residence, 341 F street. no2-1m*

WILLIAM FITCH. L. S. HINE. JOHN FOX.

FITCH, HINE & FOX,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE, CLAIM AND PATENT AGENTS,
CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS,
(Opposite Post Office.)
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

N. B. Commissioners for all the States. oc24-1m*

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS,
Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. ap3-ly
Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.

WILLIAM HALSTED,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 420 FOURTEENTH STREET,
OPPOSITE WILLARD'S,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and Exchequer Courts. [illegible]

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

P. J. ZINGSEM,

MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
14 6½ STREET, ONE DOOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, URNS, KETTLES, FRUIT STANDS, &c.

Single and Double-Plated, on superior German Silver or Britannia Metal.

All Goods replated nearly equal to new. fe5-1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,
802 CHESTNUT STREET,
First door above Eighth street,
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.
L. LADOMUS. H. KULON.

ARMY CORPS BADGES

of every description made in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice—gold, silver, or plated. au31-3m

SUTLERS' GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

We have just received a full supply of BLODGETT & SWEET'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS, which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 5 to No. 7.

E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
321 Pennsylvania avenue,
my23-1 (Star.) near Seventh street.

RESTAURANTS.

322 BUHLER RESTAURANT, 322

(A la Maison Doree,)
322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST, DINNER, and SUPPER prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from eight to twelve o'clock; Dinner and Supper at all hours.

JOHN WELCKER,
1y13-4&5tf Proprietor.

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.

We have on hand and offer for sale—
100 dozen BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.
25 dozen LINEN COATS and PANTS.
100 dozen MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
150 dozen Cotton and Merino SOCKS.
50 dozen NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
75 dozen HAVERSACKS.
70 dozen BROWN LINEN SHIRTS.
60 dozen JEANS and NET DRAWERS.

All of which we offer to dealers at the Lowest Market Rates.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.
322 Pennsylvania avenue,
my23-d2m1f between Ninth and Tenth streets.

MILITARY GOODS.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Offer the largest assortment in this city, embracing all qualities used by officers in the Army and Navy, such as—

Swords, Sashes, belts, Shoulder-straps, Hats, Caps, Pistols, &c., &c., with a fine assortment of Uniform Clothing, with which we can furnish officers complete outfits in a few moments.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
ap12-tf 322 Pennsylvania Avenue.

PAPER.

ROOFING PAPER,

ROOFING PAPER.

ROOFING PAPER.

ROOFERS TAKE NOTICE.

A constant supply of Roofing Paper and Cement can be had on the most liberal terms. Paper ½ cent less per lb. than can be furnished elsewhere. Cement 25 cents less per barrel than can be purchased from any other dealers. Apply or address

KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
51 South Charles street,
se18-4&5tf Baltimore City, Maryland.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

KNIGHT & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER
AND
PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS,
51 South Charles street,
Baltimore City.

WANTED FOR CASH:

Old Blank Books, Letters, Old Bills, and printed or written paper of all kinds.

ALSO:

Rags, Canvas, Rope, &c.

C. P. KNIGHT. W. AL JOHNSON, JR.
se18-4&5tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz:
FLAT CAPS, DEMYS, FOLIO POST, MEDIUMS, Plain and Ruled. LETTER and NOTES.

Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes.

BINDERS' and BOX BOARDS,
PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS,
ENVELOPES,
GROCERS' PAPER BAGS, &c.

To which we call the attention of Cash Dealers.

WILLIS & ADAMS.
N. B. Cash paid for RAGS and OLD PAPER. au5-tf

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, 514 PENNA. AVENUE,
Washington City, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLE NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

Forwarded with Safety and Dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal Railway Towns in the

NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Its Principal Offices are:
Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collection of Notes, Drafts and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent,
ta14-tf Washington, D. C.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

3,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner R. Bullwinkle, and for sale by

A. C. McKENEW,
au11-tf Corner Seventh street and Canal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15 inch battering shot
2,000 15 inch shells
8,000 10-inch shot
5,000 10 inch shells

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15 inch battering shot
1,000 15 inch shells
4,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10 inch shells

AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot
3,000 15-inch shells
10,000 10-inch shot
8,000 10-inch shells

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PA.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
8,000 10-inch shot
3,000 10 inch shells

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10-inch shells

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15 inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
2,000 10 inch shot
2,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15 inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no17-tuthsat13t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no21-tuthsat13t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1, From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2, From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3, From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2 and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" 2	200,000
" 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
oc28tde5 Major and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, November 13, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the first of December next, for furnishing 75,000 sets, complete, of Cavalry Accoutrements, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed places, viz:

10,000 sets at the United States armory, Springfield, Mass.
20,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York.
15,000 sets at Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
10,000 sets at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at the above-named places. Each set is to consist of one sabre-belt and plate complete; one carbine-sling, with swivel, complete; one sabre knot; one carbine cartridge-box; one pistol cartridge-box; one belt-holster, for army-size revolver; and one cap pouch, with cone pick. All of which are to be made of the best materials and workmanship. The sabre-belt, sabre-knot, and carbine-sling are to be of *Buff Leather, blacked*; and the cartridge boxes, belt-holster, and cap pouch, of best *Oak-Tanned Leather*. *It is to be distinctly understood by bidders that leather partially tanned with anything else but Oak will not be received.* All the articles to be inspected at the place where to be delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 sets per week for all contracts of 10,000 sets and under, and not less than 1,000 sets per week for all contracts of over 10,000 sets. The first delivery to be made within fifteen days after date of contract; and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of sets which he may fail to deliver at that time. The accoutrements are to be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes for which will be paid for at cost price, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal where they propose to deliver, and if more than one place, a separate bid must be made for each. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute, in their own shops, the work proposed for. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful fulfilment.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to Brig. General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance.
no14-stuthtDec1

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 16th, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government inspector.

Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfilment of agreements.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any agreement made under this advertisement.

WILLIAM STODDARD,
no18-2md Capt. and Assistant Q. M.

321 HEADQUARTERS 321

FOR THE SALE OF
Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's
PATENT BAKE OVENS.

Sutlers and Hotel Keepers please call on us before purchasing. Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Strainers, and a complete outfit for baking pies, cakes, &c., for the army.

E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
se21-tf (Star) No. 321 Penn. av., near Seventh st.

SHOW CASES.

FRASER'S WAREROOMS
Of plain and Elegant SHOW CASES,
Corner of READE and HUDSON Streets,
NEW YORK.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. se5-3m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamers THOMAS COLYER, Captain Geding, MARY F. RAPLEY, Captain Slackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria, at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. se25-tf

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE NORTH, NORTHEAST, AND NORTHWEST.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

THROUGH IN FORTY HOURS.

The extraordinary and liberal patronage which this line has received from the business men and citizens of the District and vicinity during the short time which has elapsed since its establishment, has induced its managers to make PERMANENT arrangements for its continuance.

An ocean steamship, having superior accommodations for freight and passengers, will hereafter positively leave PIER 15, East River, foot of Wall street, New York, and the COMPANY'S WHARF, foot of High street, Georgetown, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Other steamers will be dispatched whenever the convenience of shippers requires.

The trips of the regular ships will in all ordinary cases be made between the ports of New York and Georgetown within forty-eight hours.

The greatest care used in the handling and storage of Freight, and every convenience afforded to shippers preferring to do their own cartage.

Insurance is taken by the best Companies on goods shipped by these vessels, at the lowest rates.

The BALTIMORE, Captain Lewis,
The EMPIRE, Captain Hunter,
The SALVOR, Captain Mott,
The JAS. S. GREEN, Captain Morehon,

now compose the regular line.

Without detracting from the merits of any other route, this Company now offers to shippers the facilities for receiving their goods from the North in a shorter time, at a cheaper rate, and in a safer manner than any other line.

Connections have been made on the most favorable terms, and without payment of commission, with all the leading lines from New York—North, East and West.

Small packages, such as are usually sent by Express, taken at ordinary freight rates, and promptly delivered.

Gentlemen with their families going North for the Summer will find this a pleasant route, as the facilities for safe transportation of horses, carriages, and furniture are unsurpassed.

Especial attention will be given to the comfort of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, who will by this route avoid all the fatigue of railway travel and frequent changes of cars.

By the closest attention to the interests of its patrons, by promptly attending to every complaint, and by energy and promptness in all the details of its business, the managers of this line will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally given to it. It is intended to be a permanent line, identified with and dependent upon the business interests and commercial prosperity of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

For freight, passage, and all other business connected with the line, apply to

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Foot of High street, Georgetown.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
my18-tf 117 Wall street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for 100,000 infantry accoutrements, caliber .58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
30,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at any of the above named places, and they are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of *grained leather*, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder-belt to be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 sets or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 sets. The first delivery to be made within fifteen days from date of contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual style; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved surety, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no21-satuth13t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

OFFICE OF FORAGE AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
SEVENTH STREET WHARF,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16th, 1863.

Written Proposals are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government Wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay and Straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
oc23-tf Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of Horses in lots of not less than twenty-five, (25.) The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au18-tf Cavalry Bureau.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals at this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder, or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
no19 23t Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 18, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 2d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities at the following arsenals, viz:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, free of charge for transportation, or handling, until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal. If the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no19-14t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. [illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BOSTON.
Leave Washington at 6 and 11 50 A. M., and 5 and 8 30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8 30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Washington at 5 35, 6, and 11 50 A. M., and 3 10, 5, and 8 30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 6 A. M., and 3 10 and 4 50 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave Washington at 6 35 and 8 A. M. and 8 30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4 20 P. M.

*The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 3 50, 8 50, and 10 20 A. M., and 3 15, 4 25, and 7 35 P. M. On Sunday at 3 50 and 8 50 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.
Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave Washington at 6 A. M. and 3 10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 8 00 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

*For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
no21-tf (Washington papers copy.)

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WITH ITS CONNECTIONS
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.
SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT!
STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE.

Three Daily Trips from
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG,
Two of them making
CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG
With Trains on the
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And forming
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
from
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore.

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passengers will take the 6.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. trains, connecting in Baltimore with the 9.20 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. and 2 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all North-western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."

WILLIAM BROWN,
Agent Northern Central Railroad.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
L. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania.
H. H. HOUSTON,
ma3-ly&8d General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Monday, April [illegible]

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
For Baltimore at 4.00 (Express) Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 a. m., (Express) and 3 [illegible] p. m.
Chester at 8.15, 11.35 a. m., 1.15, 3, 4.30 and 11 p. m.
For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 a. m., 1.15, 4 [illegible] and 11 p. m., and 12 m.
For New Castle at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
For Dover at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
For Milford at 8.15 a. m.
For Salisbury at 8.15 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m. (Express) 1.10 (Express), 5.25 and 8.35 (Express) p. m.
Leave Wilmington at 6.35, 9, and 12 a. m., 12 [illegible], 4.33, [illegible] and 11.50 p. m.
Leave Salisbury at 2.15 p. m.
Leave Milford at 4.50 p. m.
Leave Dover at 6.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Leave New Castle at 8.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Leave Chester at 7.40, 9.45 a. m., 12.00, 4.10, 5.30, and 9.40 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for
Salisbury and intermediate stations 8.45 and 9.25 a. m.
Dover and intermediate stations 1.10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8.45 a. m., and 2.25 p. m.
Leave Wilmington at 9 and 9.[illegible] a. m., 12.[illegible], 7.10 p. m., and 1 a. m.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 6.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS:
The following Trains only:
From Philadelphia to Baltimore, 4 a. m. and 12 midnight.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 p. m. and 12 midnight.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 7 and 11.30 p. m.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 5.25 p. m.

WM. [illegible]
Superintendent P., W. [illegible]
Philadelphia, 1863. [illegible]

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK!

THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGES!

VIA
WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD,
PHILAD'A, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.
AND
CAMDEN & AMBOY and N. JERSEY RAILROADS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 27, 1863, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON
Leave Washington 6, 11.15 a. m., 3, 6.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 9, 6.23, 11.15 p. m., 1.50 a. m.
Arrive at New York, 7, 10.15 p. m., 3, 5.30 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK
Leave New York 7, 10 a. m., 7.50, 11.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 4, 11.37 a. m., 3 p. m., 12 midnight.
Arrive at Washington 6.50, 9.40 p. m., 6, 9.45 a. m.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P., W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1863. ma3-deo-tf

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 15, trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station, as follows:

Mail leaves at	6.20 a. m.
Express leaves at	9.20 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at	3.00 p. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 1, leaves at	7.30 a. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 2, leaves at	6.00 p. m.

The 6.20 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.20 a. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 6.30 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.30 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North and Pittsburg and the West.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Soldiers' Tickets at Government Rates.
ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington.

JOHN N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent Northern Central Railroad.
my4-dIsif E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

CAUTION.

As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association, and the friends of Discharged Soldiers, about sick and disabled and Discharged Soldiers being

IMPOSED UPON

in the purchase of

PASSAGE TICKETS,

the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern or Eastern States,

THAT
THE ONLY PLACE
to procure tickets
IS AT THE
TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY.
AT THE DEPOT.

It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.

oc8-tf ROBERT W. EDMONS, Passenger Agent.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The 6 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Co. Passengers leaving Washington at 6 a. m. arrive at Boston at 4 a. m. next [illegible]; leaving at 6.30 p. m. arrive at Boston next day [illegible]. This is the only line that checks baggage [illegible] from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Goes run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change. fy10-tf

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, one change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by this route, and no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers of the Scientific American, and agents for procuring American and Foreign PATENTS.

OFFICES—37 Park Row, New York.
Corner of F and Seventh streets, Washington.

Refer by permission to Hon. Joseph Holt, and to more than twenty thousand patentees, for whom they have acted as attorneys during the last seventeen years.

Pamphlet of instructions and useful information furnished gratis on application, or sent by mail on receipt of stamp. No charge for consultation, orally or by mail. Preliminary examinations made [illegible] Patent Office, at [illegible]. [illegible]

BILL-HEADS for Storekeepers and others, printed in the best style at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. tf